the pit.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

blazing mass in the pit of the blast furnace

Another line was stretched on the top of 66

Park place, and helped the others playing on

Down in front of the fallen wall half a dozen

streams were playing on the ruins. Lines were slamesed, and through five-inch hose the

water was poured onto the seething caldron

inside the shell of the wrecked building. In

spite of all these efforts, it was almost 3 o'clock before the first at-

tempt could be made toward the recovery of

the bodies. The ilremen had worked with

VOL. LVIII.-NO. 357.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1891.

STERIBODY CONTENT WITH FRANCE'S WELCOME AT PORTSMOUTH,

free Germany Takes a Cheerful View of R-Gladstone Helps Catalogue a Village Library-Belle Bilton's Platente Adsirer in the Bankruptcy Court-Berry's Brutality at His Last Hanging-Lots of Notable Americana Leaving England for Remo-Emperor William Growing a Fall Beard-Floating an American Enterprise in London-Actors Coming. counted invi, it The Sew Printing and Publishing

Lowney, Aug. 22.-Mme, France's little visit for afternoon ten at her friend Mrs. England's has resulted pleasantly enough. All her neighbors new clothes have been shown to her, and also the furniture, and she has had her own best raiment, worn for the occasion, inspected and outwardly approved. The utmost polite-pess, in fact, has been maintained throughout the various European households, Dame Russia has only nice things to say about Mme. France's visit to Mrs England, although she knows that there will be comparisons made and conclusions drawn, and believes that Mrs. England, however polite she may be, talks about her behind her back, and considers that her housekeeping is not of the best. Even Frau Germany, who knows that Mme. France hates her and openly planders nor, takes a calm and polite view of the interchange of courtesies between the two neighboring households, and even expresses ber opinion that it is pleasing to observe States together in unity. At least, these are

the riews disseminated by the statesmen and

Ministers of the several countries mentioned,

who may be likened to servants retailing over

the back fences the opinions they know their movers and mistresses to have formed.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Paris at the gracious manner in which Queen Victoria received Admiral Gervais. La Liberté remarks that the reception of the French flest by the people and authorities of Portsmouth and by the Queen herself surpasses in point of sordinity and kindness all the promises of the programme. Le Sor calls on the French Goverament to be as adroit us lingland, and, seeisg that both countries have need of each other, to take advantage of England's advances by arranging the Newfoundland, Madagascar, and especially the Egyptian difficulties. This would detach England from the triple alliance. "She affirms that she is already detached," says Le Soir, "and we wish nothing better than to believe it; but we should then temuch more certain." Le Soir thinks Italy would then abandon the alliance, so that Germany and Austria would be left alone. It succests that Germany, to overthrow the Crosstadt agreement, might throw over Austria leaving her to be attacked by Russia and Inly, while she herself attacked France.

The visit was attentively watched by the German press. It is generally admitted that the visit has no political object, but is merely an evidence of the desire of England tellye at peace with all the world. In an artide on the visit in the Vossische Zeitung, the wiler observes, with regard to the visit of the French officers to the arsenal at Portsmouth, that England has more to gain than to lose by this inspection.

"Portsmouth." says this journal. "is the mut important arsenal in the world. It is imremable from the seaside, and it contains merthing necessary for the construction and semament of ships of war. In the dockyard at this moment lies the mighty ironclad Royal Severeign, a ship of more than 14,000 tons, and the formune: of a series of similar vessels. In this powerful means of defence, which, in spite of all her efforts. France cannot equal. lies, perhaps, a guarantee for peace, for the greater the respect felt for England's fleet the more will France besitate to measure herself with it in deadly earnest."

The writer further expresses the opinion that the visit will have no political conse-quence. The visit of the French squadron to Pertsmouth continues to evoke nothing but expressions of satisfaction from the principal cosors accorded to the French visitors afford dear proof of Great Britain's intention seriously to associate nerself with France and Russia in their common object—the maintenance of European peace, instead of, as was recently feared, joining the triple alliance, which, in the Russian view, menaces that pears. The newspapers add that, from this point of view, the visit to Portsmouth would appear to strengthen instead of weaken the results of the visit to Cronstadt.

The prospects of the Lewisham election are moroving daily for the Gladstonian candidate. He has made immense strides with the luke-Warm electors, who, without strong political convictions look upon voting as very much of a bore. The new register shows that so great has been the change in the constituency since the last election that out of the 10,000 voters 6,000 are absolutely new residents, and as these are to a great extent workingmen, the radical element will surely predominate among them. The Tories are lamenting that the election falls in the full holiday season, when so many of their supporters are absent on vacations. a sause which will operate to a much smaller dearee with the Gladstonians. Whatever may be be result it is certain to record a startling political change as compared with the last elec-

Mr. Gladstone, it will please good Americans to know is in the best of health and shows not the slightest dimunition of energy. He hashed a long correspondence with his lieu-tenants this week, and has watched the l'arsell-Dillon controversy with so close an eye that Parnell had scarcely time to print a mis-Sawarden was upon his track and setting him right. Yesterday, for a little recreation the Grand Old Man drove over to the new village library, where he remained for five hours cataloguing the volumes as a labor of love-This mercing he removed with his axe a tree thich, to his experienced eye, seemed super-

Young Isldore Wertheimer, who achieved international distinction less than two years ago as the co-respondent in the present Earlo Claucarty's suit for absolute divorce from the Countess at the time when the Earl was Lord Dunlo and the Countess had just changed her name from Belle Bilton to Lady Dunlo, has this week directed the course of his destiny into the bankruptey courts. It will be remembered that Worthelmer, although a co-respondent. was not a bad young man. It was proved to the satisfaction of a British jury that he had had no guilty relations with Lady Dunlo during the year her lore Was alsent by his father's commands, but ond young Werther, and, to cite the Thackeran an view in the latter instance. the wealth of the Indies would do nothing for o hurt her." It was shown in court that Wertheimer's debts were £6.678 and his available assets £99 8 shillings 1 penny, in addition to a claim for \$6,000 in connection with the floating of the Rae silver mine. He told the Court that he was at present a law student, ot that in 1880 he went into business with his who was a brie-A-brac dealer in New Bond street, at a salary of £500 and to centure of the profits that brought become up to between £2,000 and her year. This amount proved

£5 per day. He had scarcely been gone four months when Lord Dunlo married Belle Bilton of the Music Hall stage and the Corinthian Club, who had in her absolute possession the young brie-à-brae dealer's heart, and

when the Earl of Clancarty ordered the young husband to India for a year, with the chaste hope, as he admitted in court during the divorce proceeding afterward, that his daughter-in-law would be driven to pro-titution by poverty. Wertheimer could not resist the impulse that drew him back to London to be Lady Dunlo's guardian angel until her husband's return. He took for her a house in Avenue road. He gave her three herses and between £390 and £400 worth of jowelry, for which he still owes; but though he lived in the same house with her ladyship and drove her home in his private hansom from the music halls each evening, neither the driver of the hansom nor the servants of the house saw aught in the conduct of the pair that transgressed the laws of morality however social conventions may have been offices cease when Lord Dunlo's suit for divorce decided against him and he returned to his lady's arms; for when the disappointed and angry Earl of Claucarty, who promoted the divorce proceedings, cut off his son's allowance and that young nobleman was forced to subsist upon his wife's earnings it was Wertheimer whose purse supplied the deficiency in the household expenses. It is pleasing to note that now that the Earl has gone under his mausoleum and his son has inherited the title and estates, the Countess has not forgotten her admirer's generosity, as is demonstrated by the circumstance that it was shown in court that she only recently

Nevertheless Isidore has gone to the dogs. four race horses, whose names, by the way, reflect the pleasing sentimentality of the young man's nature-sweetle. Tootsle, Sugar, and Sweetheart-have been sold. His chambers and their furnishing have been distrained for rent. His credit is gone at his outfitters, and nothing is left him but his wardrobe and the bitter memory of unkissed kisses and

loaned Wertheimer £120 and has not put in

any petition with the rest of the creditors for

songs that ne'er were sung." The students of aucient languages buried civilization, and Biblical and historic research attach considerable interest to the ninth international Congress of Crientalists, which is to be held in London from the 1st to the 10th of next month. The Duke of Connaught his imperial Highness the Archduke Rainer are the patrons of the gathering. The Marquis of Dufferin and Lord Lytton are honorary Presidents, and the Lord Chancellor is President of the organizing and reception committees. In addition to all the countries of Europe, representatives will attend from Egypt, Algeria, India, Persia. Batavia, America, and Australia, and already over 140 papers on various subjects, and several collections for exhibition have been promise !. It will thus be seen that the conference is no mere holiday outing. The programme, however, includes a banquet on the last working day, and an excursion to Cambridge to finish up with.

The Commissioner of her Majesty's Customs, in his thirty-flith report to the Lords of the Treasury, gives some interesting statistics rearding the consumption of tobacco. In spite of a recent reduction. In duty the gross revenue from tobacco in 1890-91 reached the sum of £9,717.784, the highest figure ever attained. or an increase over the total revenue for 1889-90 of £503.157. This increase, the Commissioner points out, is derived almost entirely from the ordinary out tobacco consumed by the working classes, whose improved wages have undoubtedly assisted to bring about this satisfactory and gratifying state of revenue. is abandoned as offal has increased to such an extent that it is regarded by the Commissioner of Customs as unsatisfactory, and the attention of Mr. Goschen is invited to the best means to hold in check attempts to evade the existing provisions of the law and regulations made to meet the evil. The smuggling of small quantities of tobacco and cigars, the Commissioner says, is increasing, while attempts to smuggle on a large scale show a decided decrease, A little over £1,000,000 is the sum the British Treasury lost last year through the reduction of duty on tea from sixpence to fourpence a pound, as the consumption of tea previous to the reduction was in round figures 179,000,000 pounds avoirdupois. The loss of course, would have been greater but for the increased demand which invariably follows decreased imposition. The actual increase from this cause was rather more than 23,000,-000 pounds, or a little more than 125 per cent. It is curious to note that in 1835, when the duty ranged from eighteen pence to three shillings, according to the quality of the article, the revenue from this source stood almost exactly at the same figure as at the present moment, when all kinds of tea pay only four-

Mr. James Berry, the-leading hangman of Great Britain and Ireland, is at present engaged in a controversy with the physician of Kirkdale Prison in Liverpool concerning the execution of one John Conway on last Thursday morning, on which occasion the head of Mr. Conway was nearly jerked from his body at the end of the rope. Berry asserts that this accident occurred because the physician insisted on a six-foot drop instead of four feet six inches, and the physician says in effect that the man's head nearly came off because Berry was drunk. Of course. Berry insists that he was not drunk, though he admits having taken a brandy and soda before the execution but the reporters who were present say that

his conduct was extraordinary. The Liverpool Mercury man writes that Berry was "rough, sharp, and rude to a degree never before witnessed at Kirkdale. He insisted immediately after the pinioning had taken place upon placing the white cap on the murderer's head before he left the corridor of the reception house, a thing never beobjected to this procedure as unusual, and feit justified in removing the cap, the placing of which on Conway's head at the time was contrary to all precedent. Conway therefore left the reception house where he was pinioned without the white cap, but in passing from the first set of rooms to the scaffold house Berry took the opportunity of replacing the cap on the prisoner's head as he had originally put it. Conway was dreadfully in-convenienced and discomilted by this arrange conduct, and it is said to be owing to this behavior that he was only able to collect his thoughts for a few seconds before being

aunched into eternity." If Conway was "dreadfully inconvenienced and discomfited" by this strange conduct with regard to the white cap, his acnorance may be imagined upon having his head nearly jerked off. However, it has been brought out at the Coroner's inquest that the hangman has bungled one or two other executions, and hints of ghastly details have been published in some London newspapers. Berry's contention, in which he is probably right, is that the Government is to blame in prescribing the length of rope to be used in hanging a man. instead of loaving it to his experienced judgment. Berry has informed a reporter that he has made a series of scientific calculations by which he gives a man rope according to his are, weight, and the size of his neck. "I find," he says, "that a red neck is a strong neck, and when I size

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. debts on consideration that he should go shorten the rope for him, and if he is an old man I know he has a weak neck. I never drop any man more than six feet, and rarely more

than five feet and a half." As Conway was an old man who had had several children, and did not have a red neck. Mr. Berry thinks that his theory has been demonstrated.
The City of New York salled with every berth

taken and many distinguished people on board on Wednesday. Among these were Charles Miller of the Standard Oil Company and his son and daughter. Miller, who is a native of Alsace, has visited his birthplace for the first time since he left it a poor boy to make a great fortune in the New World. He has had a large party of guests ever since he landed at Queenstown at the beginning of July, and has taken these friends on a coaching tour through Ireland, Scotland, and the Lake region of England. Other passengers were Gen. Joseph T. Tonance of Chicago who has been making a study of the elvevated ratiroad termini in London; C. H. Cramp, shipbuilder, and his son F. L. Cramp: the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble of Chicago and his son and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Ferritt Smith and Thomas Kirkpatrick of New York. There is also a large party of theatrical notabilities on board, including Marcus Mayor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Canby, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Imro Fox. and Nat Roth.

Willard, the actor, sailed to-day on the Arizona, and his company on the Etruria. Other pas-engers on the Arizona were Kate Clarton and Prof. and Mrs. Richardson and Miss Moore of Brooklyn, who have spent a year in Athens, where Prof. Richardson has been at the head of the American School, Frank W. Sanger, before he left London, made a partnership with Charles J. Abud of the Galety Theatre and William Greet of the Lyric to engage in theatrical business on both sides of the Atlantic.

Marcus Mayer had hoped to take Mme. Patti

back with him for a concert tour, and she signed a contract with him on Monday. Then he discovered that she had made a partial engagement previously with Maurice Grau to join his company in America. and rather than run the risk of a lawsuit Mayer gave up his contract.

Joseph Reynolds also did some business before his departure, and as a result will soon bring to America the French "L'Enfant Prodigue" company that is now playing with tremendous success at the Prince of Wales The-

There are several distinguished Americans now in London, among them Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. Cornelius N. Bliss, Senators Warner Miller and Gray, Gen. J. H. Wilson, H. C. Barnabee, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

Mrs. James Brown-Potter has not yet visited Lendon since her return from Cathay, but her manager, Mr. Twinning, and Kyrle Bellew are looking for a theatre for her here. They are undecided between the Shaftesbury and the Princess, and are awaiting her visit before signing a lease, Mrs. Potter is with her mother in Paris, and will not visit London until after the marriage of her younger sister, Jennie, which is fixed for Sept. 22. Pene Raoul Duval, who is Miss Urouhart's flance, belongs to one of the most aristocratic families in France. He is a nephew of Leon Say, the economist, and his grandfather is a commander of the Legion of Honor. His father is at the head of the l'aris and Rome Gas Works, and possesses an immense fortune, while Rene Duval is reported to have an income of his own of a million francs per year. The wedding ceremony is to take place at the French Protestant Church in Paris, and Worth

is constructing the trousseau.

The startling information that the German Emperor is growing a full board has been cabled from Berlin to the Telegraph. The correspondent, however, says that it is believed in court circles that William will shave his chin and only retain side whiskers, but does no give any authority for this prediction. The effect on the political situation of the Em-

peror's radical move cannot yet be estimated Isaac Untermeyer has this week succeeded in floating in London the first large American scheme since the panic last fall. He has bought out the Ludiow Valve Manufacturing stock is retained by the owners in America. and the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and the 8 per cent, preferred shares are subscribed

for here. THE MARTINIQUE HURRICANE.

Further Details of the Terrible Storm that Cost Nearly 860 Lives.

St. Pierre, Martinique. Aug. 22.-The full xtent of Tuesday's calamity cannot yet be determined. The hurricane struck the island about 7 o'clock on Tuesday night. It contin ned to rage till nearly 11 o'clock. Hardly had the terrific storm died away when a sharp earthquake shock added to the horror of the night. Many of the superstitious blacks verily thought that the end of the world was at hand. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the terror and suffering of Tuesday night, People flocked to the open spaces and spent the long hours till daylight in sleepless suspense. They knew not but the next moment severer earthquake shock might complete the destruction of their already roofless homes. The morning brought little relief. On all sides the evidence of destruction greeted anxious eyes, and as death after death was reported the awful character of the disaster was made

eyes, and as death after death was reported the awful character of the disaster was made more and more manifest. Then news began to come from other paris of the island. Everywhere the same dreadful tale of suffering, and loss and death was reported.

No place but he island so far heard from has escared without serious damage. It is impossible as yet to give any estimate of the money value of the damage to crops, foresis, houses, and shipping. Neither can it yet be told how many people perished, On Tuesday the indications were that some 60 to 100 had lost their lives. On Fo-day the death roll had risen to 218. Tuesday it is known that 2.00 met instant doom. It is not at all improbable that more accurate reports will add still more names to the list of the dead. No attempt has been made to ascertain the number of those who were injured by failing walls and dying debris, but the trobability is that thousands received injuries more or less serious.

Efforts are being made everywhere to repair the damage. Here in St. Pierre the first ondeavor is to get new roofs, for hardly a rod in the entire city remained intact. But many people are finding it extremely difficult to make repairs. The stock of reofing material on hand is not sufficient to meet the general demand, and the prices have been sharply advanced.

The American brigs Ned White and Jenny

The American brigs Ned White and Jenny Phinney were among the shins lost. Both are total wrecks, but their crews escaped unburt. Not a single craft that was in the harbor whon the storm struck the island remained affoat. The village of Morne Rouge is a total wreck. The number of lives lost there was about thirty.

thirty.

Fort do France, the second city of the island was nearly destroyed. It will be months before the ravages of the storm can be obliged sted. Meanwhile there is great suffering, especially among the poorer classes.

There is always a crowd of boys banging

round the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-eighth street because of the attractions offered by Truck 4, which has two pet monkeys there. Yesterday afternoon a larger monkeys there. Testerday afternoon a larger crow! than usual gathered when the truck returned from a fire. Among the boys was Willie Cross, aged 6, of 457 West Piftisth street. The boys were skylarking in the road as John Morr say came down the read with a cart load of asphalt. Little Willie stumbled and fell right under the cart. One of the wheels passed over his head, crushing it. Morrisey the driver, became frightened, jumped off his cart, and ran away. He is about 20 yours old.

haufficient for the youth to keep a stable and chambers in Jermyn street and a house in St. shows wood, and in 1889 his parent settled his had many children he has a weak neck. If a man has had many children he has a weak neck, and I yiew of Manhattan Island,—adv.

MR. BLOSS'S PRIVATE PAPERS.

He Says That by Mistake They Got Into His Divorced Wite's Hands,

A curious case came before Judge Charles W. Church in the Court House at New Utrecht on Friday evening. The complainant was Newell W. Bloss and the defendant, Emma C. Bloss, his wife.

Newell W. Bloss is the Vice-President of the United Life Insurance Company, whose officer are in the Pulitzer building. He is reputed to be very wealthy. It has been his custom every summer for several years to occupy bachelor's a; artments at Bath Beach.

Mr. Bless and his wie do not harmonive. an I have not lived together for several years. A little over two years ago Mrs. Bloss institured a suit for absolute divorce, naming as the co-respondent one of the young typewriters then under the supervision of he husband as the Vice-President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assurance Company in the Potter building. Mr. Ploss was one of the organizers of the Mutual Reserve Life Assur-

Reservo Fund Life Assurance Company in the Potter building. Mr. Floss was one of the organizers of the Mutual Reserve Life Assurance Fund. He resigned his office about eight months ago.

The divorce culminated in a settlement. Mr. Bloss agreed to pay his wife 500 a week, and made a conveyance to her of his projectivat Bath Reach. Last July Mr. Bloss was at Reno, Nev. He had about completed a long trip and was coming home. He checked his truck to Chicago, and from there expressed it to New York. Just before reaching New York Mr. Bloss delivered his checks to the Westcott Express Company, and directed them to deliver his language to the Remisen Express Company, who were to deliver it at his restricted at Bath Beach. The ough some error on the past of the expression it was delivered to Mrs. Bloss instead of to her busiand. On Thesatay, July 14, Mr. Bloss, not having received his truck, made inquiries concerning it at the office of the Remisen Express Company, and the mistake was then discovered.

Mr. Bloss and having received his truck, mr. Bloss instead of the return of the truck and they did so. Mrs. Bloss agave it un without a word.

When Mr. Bloss agave it un without a word.

When Mr. Bloss agave it un without a word.

When Mr. Bloss agave it un without a word.

When Mr. Bloss and his lawyer. D. Edgar Anthony, went betore Judge Church and charged Mrs. Bloss with the embezziement of the papers. A search warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Page Officers Christian F. Becker and John P. Mever They ransacked the cottage of Mrs. Bloss and carried away two bund es of papers.

At the hearing on Friday night Lawyer J. Oliver Keane of the city, who represented Mrs. Bloss, on examination brought out the fact that there was no one who could swear that the lock of the trunk was not broken at the time of its delivery to Mrs. Bloss, and even the compalman would not swear that the lock was not troken by the Page of Mrs. Bloss and extended in the page of Mrs. Bloss, and even the compalman would not see page and page

Russian R. Nami, Secretary United States Legation.

The complainant admitted being in Feru at that time, and admitted knowing Mr. J. B. Melloy, but denied that there ever existed to his knowledge such a commany as the South American Vacuum Brake Company, and denied that he was guity of forgery or trand.

Lawyer Keane said that the search warrant was secured by Mr. Bloss for the sole purpose of getting the above document. Mr. Bloss, however, says that he never knew of the existence of the document belore. He denied the truth of the statements in it. When Mr. Keane asked him if Mr. Mulloy was an honerable man he replied: "In some things he is; in others he is not."

Judge Church decided that the papers rightfully belonged to Mrs. Bloss and ordered them returned to her.

ELOPED AT FIFTEEN.

Young Minnie Merwed Runs Of With Her Mother's Boarder.

Mrs Merwed of 120 Gardner street, Union Hill, applied yesterday morning to Police Captain Hayes of Hoboken to help her find her daughter Minnie. She had reason to fear that her daughter had eloped with Henry S. Benett, who had boarded in her house for two Minnie is only 15 years old. Bennett, who is

several years her senior, carns a fair salary as clerk in a New York store. Recently Mrs. Merwed noticed that Bennett was paying Merwed noticed that Bennett was paying special attention to Minnie, and she objected on account of the girl'-youth.

Bennett promised that he would not even speak to the girl any more, although Minnie a-sured her mother that he had always treated her as "a gentleman should treat a lady." Mrs. Merwed had another grievance. Bennett owed her for eight months board, and he kept putting her off from week to week. Finally should him that he must pay up or leave. He left, and Minnie disappeared at about the same time.

and Minnie disappeared at about the same time.

Bennett went away on Thursday. On Friday Mrs. Morwed received a note from the foreman of Simon's silk mill, asking why Minnie had not been at work. Mis. Merwed had received no previous intimation that her daughter had not gone to work as usual, and she immediately decided that she had cloped with Bennett.

Her conclusion was correct. The couple were found yesterday alternoon passing their honeymoon in Sturme's Boulevard Hotel in Union Hill. They said they were married, but Mrs. Merwed proposes to prosecute Bennett for abduction, because her daughter is under legal age. She will also sue Bennett for the eight months' board due her.

DID SHE CAUSE HER SON'S DEATH !

Blow With a Broken Door Knob. Mrs. Annie Shea of 32 Colden street. Jersey City, was arrested by Detectives Clos and Clark vesterday and is held to answer for the death of her step-son. Edward Shes. The boy, who was 10 years old, died in Christ Hosnital on Thursday. Mrs. Shea was arrested on the complaint of her step-daughter. Mrs. George Farrar of 109 York street. She notified Chief of Police Murphy that her brother came to her

of Police Murphy that her brother came to her two weeks ago and told her that their step-mother had struck him it chind the car with a broken door knob. The only provocation was that he was taking a surreptitious drink of milk in the pantry.

The boy complained of a violent headachs, and became so ill that Acting City Physician Bater advised his removal to Christ Hospital, Mra. Shea was are aigned before Police Justice O'Denneil yesterlay. She desied that she had struck the boy, and the Judge committed her to the county fall to await an examination, which will be held to emerrow. Meantime County Physician Converse will make an autopsylo determine the cause of the boy's death.

THEY ALL WANT STODDARD.

New Jersey Intends to Punish Him, How-

ever, Before Giving Others a Turn. The evidence that Edwin W. Stoddard, also known as Wolfe and Wood, has been an acomplished and more or less successful 'crock" is accumulating every day. Stoddard is in custody in Jersey City for attempting to obtain money from the Pittsfield, Mass., Naobtain money from the Pittsfield, Mass., National Bank on a forged telegram. Yesterday Chee. Murphy, who has been industriously working on the Prisener's Feoral, received a letter from the Warden of the Connecticut State prison at Wethersheid saying: "The enclosed photograph we recognize as that of Edwin Stoddard, a former convict here; crime, forgery; discharged March 31, 1888."

Later in the day Chief Murphy rescrived this telegram from Gov. John P. Buchanan of Tennessee: "Hold Stodward, a kins Wolfe and Wood. Particulars by mail from Chief Clark."

Chief Murphy says Stoddard is in a fair way to getting a dose of Jersey justice before any other State can have him."

Grand Nin ara Pal's Excursion. Via New York central Ang. 27 (b) (c) Found trip, or ill returning via 1 (c) sands. Special trains going, keturo any time until Sept. 10 – 202.

E & W. "The Incas Collar" E. & W fortform, also superiority of quality and finish -dan

MORE THAN 100 PERISH

The Most Appalling Disaster for Years.

COLLAPSE OF A BIG BUILDING.

Crowded with Workmen Just Preparing for the Half Holiday.

DEATH CAME INSTANTLY.

Four Stores on Park Place Tumble To gether, Killing Their Occupants and Passersby-Fire Adds to the Horror-Nine-year-old Mary Heagney the Only one Saved from the Ruins-Story of Her Imprisonment - William M. Conklin Saved by a Miracle-His Story-Theories as to the Cause-Supposed to Have Been Caused by the !Weight of Printing Presses-May Have Been Caused by an Explosion-Finding of the Bodies-He role Work of New York's Firemen.

Yesterday afternoon at 12:31 four five-story stores, 68, 70, 72, and 74 Park place, collapsed. The fall was instantly followed by fire.

The four stores were the rear half of the

standing in Park place just west of Greenwich street when he heard the crash of the falling walls. He ran to the box and pulled it.

Engine 29 and 10 Truck stand in the street at'the corner of Church and Fulton streets. The men occupy a loft at 82 Fulton street. Down the stairs they came tumbling, and ten seconds later they were whirling around the corner of Barelay street and up to the hydrant at the corner of Greenwich street and l'ark place. Battallon Chief Cashman has his headquarters with 29 Engine. He was the first to reach the scone of action. Hot after him came Deputy Chief Francis J. Reilly, who is in charge of the department in the absence of Chief

Hugh Bonner.

One glance at the fire, a quick command, and Chief Reilly's driver was running to the box to turn in a second and a third alarm, That was at 12:38 o'clock.

The scene at the time was weirdly, strangely beautiful. The wall was down for four store fronts, 68, 70, 72, and 74 Park place. At the instant that the street wall fell the

roof crashed down upon the floors below it The girders gave way under the strain, and the whole interior of that part of the building dropped in a mass. The shell was left standing, like a blast furnace, open in front. Next o the shell stood the three stores, 76, 78, and 80 Park place. A brick partition wall between 74 and 76 saved that part from the ruin.

But it could not stop the fire. Almost before aline of hose could be laid the flames were playing a boisterous game of tag in and out of he windows. Long tongues of fire shot out of the windows, in angry deflance of the firemen like the fangs of an angry rattlesnake at his

LIKE A BLAST PURNACE.

The sun stood high over the burning building. Its yellow disk was hidden by the great column of black smoke that rolled up out of the blast furnace. It was as if the fire was ashamed of its work and tried to screen itself



smoke and flame a great broad beam of vel-

low light. It was as if a giant search light

through the streets of the terrible loss of life. But no one could tell accurately anything

Those who had escaped were too much excited

o think of anything else than their own good

fortune. Men hugged each other and laughed

hysterically. Women sat down on the door-

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

On the ground floors were a bronze powder

factory, a drug store, and a restaurant. Above

powder factory there were five girls employed

entting cold lenf. All are thought to have

been lost. The restaurant employed about

GROUND PLAN OF THE BURNED HALF BLOCK.

fifteen men, most of whom are missing.

D-74 Park plans.
R-Entrance of upper part of building.
F-70 Park place.
G G-76 Park place and 247 Greenwich street.
H-35 Greenwich street.
J-Boiler in basement.
J-Hlydrants.
K K K-Boundaries of the fallen walls.

There is no reliable information as to the

number of persons in the restaurant, but as it

was just the noon hour the number was prob-

ably large. It was said that there were thirty-

part of the building which fell. Eight people

were employed in the printing shop; one es

caped by a miracle. In the black book manu-

factory there were about fifteen, three or four

of whom were girls. It is difficult to see how

The work of the firemen would be called

phenomenal if they were not New York fire-

crowd was tremendous, and men who had

no business inside the fire lines were

thicker than those whose work called them there. It was an hour after

the fire began before the fire lines were established as they should have been at the

very first, and at no time were they properly

kept up. Capt. Edward Slevin of the Church

street station and Capt. Stevenson of the

Leonard street station were personally in

ommand of their men. The reserves from

men. With the police it was different.

any of them could have escaped.

Rumors were chasing each other

were struggling with a dense gray for

sbout the number of people in the

steps and cried.

VIEW PROM GREENWICH STREET.

185 feet on Park place. They were all occuand then a whill of wind took pity on the sun, and through a rift in the cloud of smoke, he shone like a great red ball. pied, and it now seems probable that more than a hundred lives were lost. Then occasionally, as if disgusted at the fire's work, he seemed to concentrate his energies. There is a considerable difference of opinion and would dart flercely through the riot of

as to the cause of the disaster. People in the wrecked building who have escaped say there was no explosion, but those who were on the street near the scene say they heard the report of an explosion.

floors, together with the vibration caused by their motion, proved too much for the building. and canned the collapse.

Not since the Brooklyn Theatre fire has there been such a terrible disaster. When the body of the last unfortunate is removed from the wreck and ranged with its poor follows in the long line of those that wait for recognition it will be well if the list is numbered in tens. This was a more merciful disaster than the other. To the people who lost their lives by vesterday's accident death came almost instantly.

Those who were in the building and essaped differ with those who saw it from the street as to the cause of the fire. No one in the building who is now alive heard the report of an explosion. There was a rumble like the roar of thunder, they say, and then the crash. It was as if some gigantic truck with wheels of iron, laden with tons on tons of steel bars. had rolled over a pavement of boulders and dropped its tremendous load with one burst of sound. Then came the fire and the smoke.

Instantly, before the frightened people in the building could collect themselves to attempt escape, there rolled the stifling clouds of smoke and the roaring flames. With one accord the people rushed to the main entrance. on Park place. Alrealy it was impassable. And then, almost tumbling over each other, men and women, boys and girls climbed and fell down the Bre escape on the Greenwich street side of the building.

Those who were on the street say they heard the boom of an explosion. Hardly three seconds after the report a hundred feet of the outer wall pitched out into the street. It buried in a mound of bricks men retsing from their work, children at their play, and people passing along the sidewalk. It caught a horse hitched to a truck, and before the poor brute could realize where the blow of the first brick came from thousands of other bricks pounded it to death. By one of those rare streaks of fortune its driver escaped.

The bricks of the fallen wall had not stopped rolling along the street when the space they had occupied was a red sheet of fire. The black, thick smoke rolled up as from the funnels of a thou-and ocean steamers. The south wind wafted it away, but its volume and its color told folks miles away its story of disaster. Then came the firemen.

The first alarm was sent in from box 51, at the corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. J. E. Cuff and H. C. Derr, two linemen of the Fire Department, were working at the fire wires and boxes in Greenwich street. Cuff was with as great a will as they had fought the fire, They had worked but a few minutes when,

at 3:12 o'clock, they found the first body. A murmur of "They've got the first one" ran through the crowd of onlookers, and then a hush fell upon them as they saw the firemen tenderly pick up the bruised body and carry is to the sidewalk, where it was laid under a

FRONT VIEW OF FIRE.

Shortly after that men working near the east edge of the fire discovered a bare burned arm sticking out between the charred timbers. It was thrown up and the hand was open, with the fingers partly closed, as if grasping at ALIVE UNDER THE BUING.

Just as the arm was discovered men working further out in the street on the pile of bricks thought they heard a faint cry from below. Instantly there was a transformation in the crowd of tired workers.

Some of them had stopped for a few minutes to eat a sandwich. Others were getting a drink of water from the boys who were passing around with buckets. But as the word went around that some one under the ruins was alive, with a shout the men fell to work on the pile of bricks and timbers. They had begun to lag before that. There was no cause for great hurry after it seemed clear that every one still in the ruins was dead. The bricks had been thrown back in a desultory

But now there was life to save. The tired men worked as only men can work when lives are in the balance. There was steel in their muscles. Bricks and beams fell back of them in a stream. The crowd of lookers-on caught the infection and wanted to work too. A little later a little girl was rescued. The story of this rescue will be found below.

It was 4 o'clock when the city dead wagon

with its load of plain pine coffins drove up. There were six bodies in waiting for it. Chief Reilly had let some of the firemen go home then, but he had kept the men of two trucks, and had called out two other trucks and a detail of fourteen special men.

The ambulances that came at the first call had little work to do. A few firemen were slightly injured and one or two men fainted. but that was all.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD. Thirteen engines were spouting water on When the finmes no longer roared through the fire, and down at the foot of the street the big fireboat New Yorker was doing the hollow where the fallen building had once stood and when the thick smoke began to her best to empty the North River into Park clear away all efforts were directed toward moving the bricks and other debris which lay piled high in the street, from gutter to gutter. There were no signs of life under that terrible heap, but still there was a faint chance that men. It was slow work though. Brick by brick had to be thrown aside and for a them were a blank book manufactory, a printing shop, and a lithographing establishment. drug store. In the basement of the bronze

men. It was slow work though. Brick by brick had to be thrown aside and for a long time there hardly seemed to be any lessening in the tangled pile. Fire escapes and iron shutters lay about, crumpiled like sheets of maper; loca and boards were wedged in fast; the spray from the hose streams fell in a steady shower on the streat; everything was in the greatest confusion, and smid it all the firemen worked like beavers. At twenty minutes past 20 ciock a fireman who was tossing the bricks from a little heap in the middle of the street called out:

"Here's one."

In an instant a dozen firemen were on the spot and bricks began to fly on all sides like water from a foundain. The crowd of reporters and others who were badges that entitled them to admission within the fire lines drew around the spot, from a large hole was dug in the heap, and then—it was an awful mement—the back of a man's garments was expessed. Bablily still, though more tenderly, each brick that covered the body was removed until it lay comparatively free. The man was lying on his face, his body slightly bent, and his arms folded under his head. The police drove the crowd back, as two firemen lifted the body from its grave and carried it to the sidewalk. Then it was seen that he was clad in working clothes. His face was torn, the nose smashed in, and a gaping hole extended from the eye to the chin. As they bore him away thick drops of blood fell to the ground and left a trail. They laid him on a cellar door in front of the building caposite the spot where he had been found and covered him with a big piece of cloth.

Presently a young lad, poorly dressed, came along and asked to see the body. His sleeves were relied up and his left arm bore a livid bruise. They uncovered the inse for him and he granced at it a moment and then said:

"That's him."

"What's his name?" asked the policeman whose duty it was to look after the identification of the dead.

"What's his name?" asked the policeman were goin' to fix the pipes in this street. The

three of the lithographer's employees in the



the strandboats and were also called out, and a number of men from the Broadway squad were on hand.

Work of the Fireman,

When the firemen first reached the scene they stretched lines of hose over the tracks of the Ninth avenue clevated in Greenwich stree. It was something more than an hour before they had the fire sufficiently under control to run their lines in the fire cacapes and permit trains to run again an the olevance of the same tracks. Four lines of hose were run up on the roof of the building which adjoined the burning building on the south. Holes were cut through the brick wall and water was poured in torients down ento the street so that they could not see all that was water was poured in torients down ento the THE ONLY ONE SAVED FROM THE RUINE.